Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

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TERMS.....The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at $3 a year, or $2 50 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Wilkesboro' Academy,

UNDER the care of the Rev. Mr. Anderson, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world:—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now an opportunity of doing so.

HORACE P. SATTERWHITE.

May 17, 1828.—82tf.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visiters. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chabyleate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities: and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro,' N. C. May 30, 1828.—84tf.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & Co. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—66.

Trotter and Huntington,

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the court-house, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain watches; Gentlemens' and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for CASH. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

EDWARD CRISS,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his New Cash Store in Concord, Cabarrus county, a choice and splendid assortment of

New and fashionable Goods,

which were selected with much care and attention in Philadelphia by himself and bought exclusively for CASH. The proprietor being aware of the scarcity of money, and low state of produce, intends marking his goods accordingly. He therefore respectfully invites his customers and friends to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Also, for sale and on hand, at the above store, STILLS and TIN WARE, of various sizes and descriptions. 200tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROWAN COUNTY.

In the Court of Equity, October Term, 1828.

Philip Swortlander *vs.* William Stockstill.—Petition to perpetuate Testimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not a resident of the State:—ORDERED, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, to notify defendant that complainant will proceed, on the 3d Monday in February, 1829, to take the deposition of Edmond Etchison, *de bene esse*, before the Clerk and Master, at his office in Salisbury. It is further ordered, that unless defendant appear at the next term of this court in Salisbury, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso against him and decree final entered accordingly.

SAML. SILLIMAN, *C. M. E.*

3m t41.

Fayetteville Paper Mill.

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—09f.

FALL FASHIONS!

Silas Templeton

HAVING been absent on a distant visit the past summer, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has returned home, and resumed business, which, during his absence, was conducted by his partner Mr. LOWRY.

They continue at the shop formerly occupied by S. Templeton; and are furnished with the *Paris and London Fashions*, for Ladies and Gentlemen. These fashions have been more generally admired and adopted by the *Bon Ton* of the Northern Cities, than any hitherto received; and although it requires more than usual skill and TASTE to give them FULL EFFECT, yet the subscribers pledge themselves that the execution of them shall not be surpassed in the Union.

Ladies' Habits and Pelisses, and Gentlemen's Clothing, will be made up at prices lower than such work was ever heretofore done, in order to conform to the unexampled pressure of the times.

Orders for work from a distance, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to according to directions.

SILAS TEMPLETON, }
SQUIER LOWRY. }

Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1828.—01 tf.

IMPORTANT TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Michael Hanes, of Rowan county, for purposes therein expressed, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the

21st of January next,

at the dwelling-house of Michael Hanes, the following property, viz:

One valuable tract of LAND,

containing FIVE HUNDRED and 50 ACRES, more or less, lying in Rowan county, on the Yadkin River, adjoining Geo. Hanes, J. Sparks, Samuel Jones, &c.

LIKEWISE, his undivided interest, being one-third of a *Five Hundred and forty Acre Tract*, lying in Rowan county, on the Yadkin river, late the property of Samuel Jones, adjoining the lands above mentioned.

ALSO, an undivided interest in a Tract of Land, known by the name of *Helton's Place*, adjoining the lands of Haynes Morgan, in Rowan county.

Twelve Negroes,

MEN WOMEN, AND CHILDREN, all very likely.

Eight Horses, stock of Cattle and Hogs, farming utensils, riding Chair and Harness, one Still and Tubs, Household and Kitchen Furniture of every description.

The SALE to commence between the hours of twelve and two, on the above mentioned day, and continue from day to day until all is sold. JOHN C. BLUM, *Trustee.*

November, 10, 1828.—10t35.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,

Fall Term, 1828.

William Kerr *vs.* The heirs at Law of Andrew Neill, deceased. Scire facias to shew cause why the lands devised by the dec'ed, should not be taken in Execution and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Donaldson and his wife Esther, William Kerr, James Kerr, Isabella Kerr, Margaret Kerr, Letitia Falls, William Allison and Rosanna his wife, and Robert Allison, parties and defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State: it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the defendants appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, to show cause why the lands descending to them as heirs at law of Andrew Neill, should not be subject to the judgment of the plaintiff. Test, JAMES CAMPBELL, Clk.

6t15.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

November Session, 1828.

James Neely, Executor of Wm. Barnett, dec. *vs.* The Heirs at law of Wm. Barnett, dec.—Caveat to a will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the heirs of Wm. Barnett, Abraham Barnett, Samuel Barnett, Mary Elliott, Thomas Barnett, Ruth Porter, Elizabeth Spratt, James Barnett, Susanna Barnett, William McRee, Rachel Vance, Harriet Taylor, & Margaret Spratt, reside without the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that they appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for Mecklenburg county, on the 4th Monday in February next, and then and there shew cause why a paper purporting to be the last will and testament of William Barnett, deceased, should not be admitted to probate.

ISAAC ALEXANDER. *C. M. C.*
By THOS. B. SMARTT, *D. C.*

6t219—pr. adv. $3.

Notice,

THAT we, Peter Newton and Edward McGrath, have entered into co-partnership in the Mechanical Business of Plastering, Bricklaying Painting, &c.

December 15, 1828.—12tf.

ALMANAC, FOR 1829.

FOR SALE, at this OFFICE, the Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for 1829.

North-Carolina Legislature.

FROM THE REGISTER, DEC. 29.

BANK BILL.

The Bill to consolidate the several Banks of the State, and to establish a new Bank, to be called the Bank of the State of North-Carolina, which had been laid upon the table and ordered to be printed, was called up on Saturday last, and read for its first reading. The question on its passing its first reading being put,

Mr. Fisher rose and observed, that the subject of the Banks was one encumbered with many difficulties; and it became us to see our way perfectly clear before we attempted to act.

The *first* enquiry that presents itself is, whether it is expedient for the Legislature, at this time, to act at all on the subject of the Banks? If, on examination, we come to the conclusion that it is expedient to act, then the *next* enquiry is—What shall we do? He said, that at present, he would confine himself exclusively to the first branch of the subject, that is, shall we interfere with the matter at all?—and when the bill came up on its second reading, he should attempt to show, that the plan offered by this bill is the best one we can adopt under existing circumstances.

In entering on the first enquiry, he said, it appeared almost unnecessary to set about proving what few are hardy enough to deny. We are too recently from the bosom of the people not to know that their situation is unprecedented in the history of the State. Their difficulties have already been great; but, unless something is done to ameliorate their condition, rest assured, that the drama is but opened. How can it be otherwise? In all countries, and in all times, the rapid reduction of the circulating medium has always been attended by distress, bankruptcy, and ruin among the people. We have seen its effects in Great-Britain, on several occasions, when the Bank of England contracted its circulation; and we have seen its effects but a short time since, in several of our Northern Cities. The same causes, under similar circumstances, will always produce the same consequences. Hence the great danger of giving the control of the currency of the country to large banking Institutions. Unfortunately for North-Carolina, our predecessors were not cautious enough in this particular, and we now feel the consequences of it.

But, sir, let us draw a little nearer to the point, and see what are the facts as to the Banks of this State?

He believed it was in the year 1819 that the Banks had the largest amount of notes in circulation. The only official statements of the Banks, however, are from the year 1823 to the present time. From these it appears that in 1824, the Bank had notes in circulation to the amount of $2,972 276. And at this time they have in circulation, $1. 809,288:—thus having, in the space of four years, reduced the circulation $1,162, 988, nearly one half of the whole amount, or nearly at the rate of $300,000 a year, and during the last two years, at a still more rapid rate.

If, in a commercial community, where the medium circulates quickly, and all classes, at short periods, receive the profits of their industry, distress would follow such a rapid diminution of the am't of money in circulation, what must be the situation of a community purely agricultural, where the farmer can realize the results of his industry only once a year.

But, said Mr. F. I call your attention to another part closely connected with the subject. While the notes have been thus rapidly withdrawn from circulation, the debts to the Bank have been reduced in a much smaller ratio. In 1823, that am't of debts dut the Banks, was $5.583.709. In 1828 they are $5.179.517. Shewing a reduction on only $404.192. or at the rate of $80,000 per year—while the circulation diminished at the rate of $300,000 per year.

We do not stop here: the operation of calling in the notes is still going on.—From the Report of the Committee of Stockholders, we see that the avowed intention of the State Bank is to wind up the concern as speedily as possible; and in pursuance of that plan, we see that they now rigorously exact from their debtors regular instalments every 90 days, of *one tenth* of the whole debt—that is, the whole debt is to be paid in ten equal instalments. If the State Bank persists in this policy, we must expect the other two Banks to do the same. Then let us look at the practical operation of this rule:—The people owe the Banks. $5,179,517. At the end of 90 days, one-tenth of this is required—say $517.951; at the end of six months, as much more; and at the end of nine months a like sum; making in nine months, $1,553,853. To this must be added 250 or 300,000 dollars for interest. Say the first sum—then you have. $1,803,853.

But the Banks have at this time in circulation only $1,809,000. In fact, they cannot have that amount, for we must suppose that since they went into operation, a large amount of the notes issued must have been lost and destroyed; making a due allowance for this, and also an allowance for what will be brought in by the United States Bank, and by Brokers. and it is evident, that before the end of nine months, every note now out will be retired from circulation—and the People of North-Carolina will stand indebted to the Banks, in a sum not less than 4½ millions of dollars.

Now, can any community, much less an agricultural community, withstand this operation? If this process were practicable, what distress and calamity would not fall on the country? But, sir, it is not practicable—it is not possible:—the Banks may adhere to their rule requiring it, but the people cannot comply; and stupid must be any set of men who could expect it. But, sir, although it is no practicable for the Banks to call in as fast as they desire, still, the operation is going on. and will continue to go on. Let us say that it has gone on so far as to have taken from circulation all their notes—what then? After every State Bank, every Newbern, and every Cape-Fear note is paid in, still the people will stand indebted to these Banks in about $4.500, 000. This is not all. Besides the Banks, they owe to merchants, to usurers, and note-shavers—those vultures of society—and to one another, nearly as much more—say in all, 8½ or 9 millions of dollars. Now, sir, where is the money to come from to pay these debts? The local Banks have withdrawn their notes—Specie has taken wings and flown away—how are they to pay? He asked those opposed to Legislative interference to answer the question.

But certain persons, aware of this dilemma, have thrown out the idea that our surplus produce of the present crop, will not only enable the people to pay a good portion of their debts, but will bring money enough into the State to supply the vacuum occasioned by withdrawing from circulation the local notes—They have even gone so far as to tell us that the surplus produce will bring into the State, at least *six millions* of dollars. For one, he boldly denied it, and challenged any of them to prove their assertion—He called on them to put their finger on the items, and to show us how six millions will come.

Let us look, said Mr. F. at the character of our staples, and the direction and nature of our trade. The leading staples of our State are Cotton, Rice, Tobacco, Lumber, naval stores of every description and a few other articles. Cotton is our most valuable article. In the most prosperous crop years, it was never estimated that the State exported more than 80,000 bales of 300 wt. each. Last season, there was not as much Cotton put up as during some former years, and the crop itself was not a very heavy one. It is therefore, a liberal allowance to put the export of this article, down at 60.000 bales, which at 8 cents per lb. would yield $1,440,000.

The article of Rice, had been estimated in a report of the other House, at from 10 to 11,000 casks, which, according to a calculation, would yield about $150,-000.

Mr. F. here enumerated other articles, and their probable product, and summed up, by saying that the whole income for our surplus produce would fall short of $4,000,000; but he was willing to set it down at 4 millions, and asked what then? Will all this come into the State? Will you not allow some of it to remain out, to pay the debt against us, occasioned by the balance of trade heretofore? Or, will you not permit some of it to go for the purchase of articles that have become to us necessaries of life? However much we may chuse to economize, we cannot stop buying all at once. But what is this debt out of the State? Who owes it, and how contracted? It is owed principally, by our merchants, and by the Banks.—Owing to the state of things produced by the high price of Cotton several years since, and by the excessive issues of our banks, our merchants were encouraged to purchase largely at the North, more than they could pay cash for, and consequently, went in debt. The debt thus contracted, without doubt, has been reduced, but a portion of it is still behind. How is it to be paid? Either by produce or in notes of the local banks. We know that the greater number, even of our country merchants, do buy up the article of Cotton, for the purpose of remitting to the North.—The Cotton thus bought either goes to pay their debts, or to purchase new supplies, or for both, and in either case, the Cotton thus sent off, brings back no money. The same may be said as to other articles besides cotton.—As to the Banks, how came they indebted at the north? First, their notes are taken direct to the north by merchants and by visiters; and 2d, they reach the north through the western country. They are carried to the west by hog, mule and horse drovers, and by emigrants who fly from hard times here, in pursuit of better elsewhere. As soon as these notes reach the northern cities, they cease to act as a circulating medium, and are bought and sold like any other commodity in market. At one time of the year, they fall mostly into the hands of Brokers; but in the latter part of the summer they are received and held up by the merchants, for the purpose of sending to the South to buy produce. This accounts for the fact, that in the Spring and Summer, our notes in the northern markets are more depreciated than in the fall and winter. The notes thus collected by the merchants at the north, are sent out to their agents here, who expend them in the purchase of cotton and other produce. Now that portion of our surplus produce thus purchased, certainly will not bring any new circulating medium into the State. It goes simply to pay a debt existing against the State. It is true, it brings home the local notes, but we have already seen the operation by which these will soon disappear, never again to come forth.

But, I foresee that it will be objected to this, that it is not the whole view: that although the produce in the end goes to pay the debt at the north, yet in the first place, the farmer receives his price for it. This is true, and it is some source of relief; but unfortunately, the farmers are generally indebted to the merchants who buy their cotton and other produce. Yet if they were not indebted at all, but received all in cash, this would not weaken the argument. The notes of the local banks are the only circulating medium we have; we see that this medium is rapidly disappearing, and we have been told that the surplus produce will supply us with a new one. What I assert is, that the surplus produce will not *bring into* the State a new medium in place of the present one—at least in time to save the country from ruin.

Mr. F. further remarked—that he might strengthen these views, by many additional facts, but at present, he would proceed no farther. From the statements and facts already submitted, we are driven to admit certain conclusions:—

First. That the Banks are rapidly calling in their notes, and that soon all will be withdrawn from circulation.

Secondly. That this will not only deprive the State of a circulating medium—a great evil in itself—but that, after every note is called in, the people will still owe the Banks 4½ millions of dollars, and as much more to other persons—making in all a debt of 8½ or 9 millions.

Thirdly. That owing to circumstances already stated, our surplus produce will not bring into the State a sufficiency of money to meet these debts and supply a medium.

And that, consequently, but two alternatives are now presented to the Legislature—Either to stand by and see thousands of its citizens ruined—or to step in and interpose the arm of protection.

Which of the two shall we adopt? Shall we sit here with folded arms, and see ruin sweep over the land? Shall we calmly witness an operation going on, that will, in the end, break up and drive from our State, thousands of our most valuable, though unfortunate citizens?

He hoped not; he believed that the people of North-Carolina looked with great anxiety to this Legislature, for some relief, and if we adjourned without adopting measures to give that relief, we would merit their eternal execration.

Mr. F. concluded by saying, when the bill came up on its second reading, he would endeavor to shew to the House that the plan there presented, would go far towards ameliorating the condition of the State.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday, Dec. 27.—Mr. Nash, from the Judiciary committee, to whom a resolution was referred, enquiring into the expediency of passing a law to secure to Jailors and Sheriffs their fees for the arrest and imprisonment of insolvent debtors—to whom was also referred, an enquiry as to the expediency of compelling Constables to return warrants within the district in which defendants live—to whom, also, was referred an enquiry as to the propriety of establishing separate and distinct Courts of Equity—to whom was also referred a bill to compel Sheriffs and Constables, when they levy an execution upon any personal property, to give written notice thereof to the Defendant—to whom was also referred the bill to prevent the sacrifice of real estate, and for other purposes—to whom was also referred the resolution enquiring into the causes of the delay of justice in certain cases, and providing for the more regular attendance of witnesses—to whom was also referred the enquiry what further provision is by law necessary, to

compel the Trustees of the University to make annual reports to the Legislature, of the situation of the institution, the state of its funds, &c.—to whom was also referred the expediency of appropriating a part of the Literary fund for the education of poor and indigent children in the State—to whom, was also referred a resolution, touching the expediency of an act passed in 1826, directing the County Courts to pay fees to certain officers therein metioned. *Reported*, that the committee had duly considered the subjects of enquiry submitted to them and instructed him to say, that it is inexpedient to legislate on any of them, and they begged to be discharged from their further consideration. The Report was concurred in.

Mr. N. from the same committee, to whom was referred a resolution, instructing them to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law, for the relief of insolvent debtors confined in Jail, for the fine and costs, reported a bill, which passed its first reading, for the relief of insolvent debtors.

A message was received from the Senate, asking the concurrence of the House, to a bill, for improving the navigation of Creeks and rivers in Sampson county, and of Black River, so far as the same is the dividing line between Sampson and Cumberland—to a bill, supplementary to an act passed in 1826, for the better regulation of Greensboro,' in Guilford county—to a bill, to restore to credit, Silas Bond of Martin; and to a bill, authorising the Commissioners of Navigation of the port of Wilmington to regulate quarantine in said port. The last bill passed its first reading, and the others were read three times each and ordered to be *enrolled*.

Mr. Shipp presented a bill, regulating the appointment of Clerks of the County and Superior Courts and of County Attornies; and Mr. Brittain of Haywood, a bill, for the relief of sundry purchasers of Cherokee lands.

The following bills passed their third reading, and were ordered to be engrossed, viz: A bill, to repeal an act passed in 1805, for the regulation of the town of Morganton, in Burke. A bill, to amend the Inspection laws, passed in 1784 and 1796; and a resolution, in favor of John Sloan, sheriff of Mecklenburg.

Saturday, Dec. 29.—The engrossed resolution in favor of W. Harris and James Allen, was read the 3d time and ordered to be *enrolled*.

Mr. Smith of Anson, submitted the following preamble and resolution, which were negatived:

Whereas, the practice of shaving notes, is found to be injurious to the citizens of the State, inasmuch as it prevents money being loaned at lawful interest and causes property to sell, far below its true value;

Therefore Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of passing a law to prevent the same.

Mr. Saintclair presented a bill, to amend an act passed in 1814, concerning divorce and alimony, which was rejected on its first reading.

Tuesday, Dec 30.—A message was received from the Senate asking the concurrence of the House to a bill designating the place where the first regiment of the militaia of Davidson county shall hereafter hold their musters; to a bill explanatory of the act relating to bonds given by Sheriffs and Clerks of the Superior and County Courts, passed in 1810; and to a bill to restore Andrew Walker of Mecklenburg to credit. Read the first time.

The remainder of the day was occupied in committee of the whole, on the unfinished business of yesterday, being the Reports of the Select Committee on the subject of the Banks. After sitting until about 4 o'clock, the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Before the House went into Committee, Mr. Gaston submitted the following Resolutions, which were read and referred to the committee of the whole House on the subject of the Banks:

Resolved, That the power to issue paper as a medium of circulation; and for the purposes of profit, unless restrained within narrow limits and controlled by strong checks, always has been, and always will be abused.

Resolved further, That in the Charters of the Banks of this State, the limits imposed on such issues, were too vague and the checks too feeble; that a general readiness in the community to borrow, joined with the desire of profit on the part of the Stockholders, could not fail to produce an issue of paper, out of proportion to the Specie funds of the Banks and beyond their ability promptly and regularly to redeem; and that the consequence has been a depreciation in the currency of the State, injurious to the interests of its citizens and the character of its public institutions, and leading to evasions and expedients in the Managers of these institutions, always disreputable, sometimes at variance with their Charters, and often oppressive to their customers.

Resolved further, That the Legislature of the State, by commanding the State Bank with a capital of $1,600,000, and a power to contract debts not exceeding four millions, eight hundred thousand dollars, to commence operations, so soon as $87,500 should be paid in: By authorizing an extension of the Capital Stock of the Banks of Newbern and Cape-Fear, in the year 1814, when it was known, that such extension could not add to the specie in their vaults: By assigning to the State, a large portion of the Stock of each Bank, without any payment therefor: By making repeated emissions of Treasury Notes, thus representing specie by the tender of a substitute for it, in circulation: By paying these Treasury notes to the Banks, as the price of a further portion of their stock, and authorizing increased issues of paper on the faith thereof, has most effectually aided in producing the depreciation of the currency and its consequent mischief.

Resolved further, That every consideration of duty and policy requires, that the depreciation should be remedied as speedily, as the exigencies of the country will permit; that the only effectual cure is to be found in the withdrawal from circulation of redundant issues, so that the residue, shall not exceed the amount required and sustained by the business of the community; that this cure is in steady and certain progression, under the operation of powerful causes, which are beyond the control of the Legislature; that the Bank of the United States, has already compelled the Bank of Cape Fear, (the one more immediately, within the sphere of its action) to become a Specie paying Bank; that it must shortly compel the other Banks of this State, either to follow their example, or to close their concerns; and that any legislative interference to hasten either of these results, is not only unnecessary, but must produce a sacrifice of property, embarrassments of the public finances and general distress in the community.

Resolved further, that the true interests of the country demand, that instead of imposing penalties on the Banks, to compel the reduction of their issues, or of instituting prosecution to effect a relinquishment of their franchises, their debts should be called in, with as much lenity and moderation as practicable, and that the Representatives of the State in the general meeting of the Stockholders of the Banks, be instructed to keep this object steadily in view, and promote it by all the means in their power.

Resolved further, that the Banks ought to be authorized to extinguish gradually, such a portion of their respective Capitals, as is not needed for the support of a sound circulating medium, by receiving Stock in payment for debts, upon terms which may consist with the rights of their creditors and the interests of the Stockholders.

Mr. Wyche also submitted the following Preamble and resolutions, which were referred to the same committee:

Whereas, the several Banks of this State have made large issues of notes which they were unable to pay with specie on demand, and in consequence of such issue and failure to pay, their notes have depreciated in value much to the injury of the credit of the State:

And Whereas, the citizens of this State are now indebted to the Banks for an amount which cannot now be paid, without general distress and ruin to many;

And Whereas, the Stockholders of the State Bank have determined to meet on the—day ——next, to decide on closing the business of said Bank without delay; which in the present time of general depression, would be attended with ruin to many and wide spreading distress to the people generally;

Be it therefore resolved, that the Officer and Agent representing the State in the Board of Directors and in the meeting of Stockholders, be instructed and they are hereby directed to use their influence to prevent the winding up of the business of the State Bank too rapidly—to demand from its debtors not exceeding the rate of 5 per cent. at every renewal, if the safety of the Bank will permit; and to continue steadily to pursue such measures as will enable the Bank to resume specie payments, without distress to the country.

Mr. Wyche also presented a bill, regulating the practices of the Banks of this State in certain cases. [Imposes a heavy penalty on any Bank trading, in violation of their charters.]

CONGRESS.

Washington, Dec. 31.—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill making appropriations for the service of the Government in the first quarter of the year 1829 was passed. Mr. *Foot* presented a memorial from sundry inhabitants of Worthington, in the State of Connecticut, praying that the transportation of the mail on the Sabbath may be discontinued. The memorial was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. The bill allowing an additional drawback on imported sugar, refined in this country, and exported therefrom, was taken up and discussed for about two hours.

The House of Representatives, after disposing of the various resolutions which were submitted, resumed, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the consideration of the Bill to authorize the occupation of the Oregon Territory. Mr. *Mitchell* spoke in opposition to the bill, taking principally the ground that its remoteness, difficulty of access and sterility, rendered the idea of its settlement by civilized citizens wild and visionary. Mr. *Gorham* succeeded in opposition to the bill, chiefly on the ground that it would be an infringement of the Convention between this country and Great Britain entered into in 1818, and renewed in 1827. Mr. *Richardson*, a member of the Committee which reported the bill advocated its passage, and went into details to show the validity of our title to the Territory about the mouth of the Oregon, and to disprove the statements in relation to its sterility. He was succeeded by Mr. *Drayton*, who objected to the Bill in its present shape, and suggested that a discretion should be vested in the President to take adequate measures for the protection of such citizens as may migrate to this Territory. The committee then rose & reported progress. Mr. *Polk* then moved that the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and that it be referred to the Committee on the Territories, (the Committee which reported the bill having ceased to exist,) with instructions to amend it, by introducing a clause extending the jurisdiction of the Courts of Michigan to the Territory, and also authorizing the sending out of a party of exploration, to survey and make report of the condition and character of the country. Before any question was taken on this motion, the House adjourned.

January 1.—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road was ordered to a third reading. The bill allowing an additional drawback on refined sugar was, after some discussion, ordered to a third reading by a decisive vote. The Senate adjourned over to Friday.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, after various resolutions were offered and adopted, the House took up the consideration of the bill to authorize the occupation of the Oregon territory. Mr. *Polk* withdrew his motion to recommit the bill, in order to allow Mr. *Floyd* an opportunity, which he requested, to amend it so as to meet the wishes of the House. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the discussion of the subject. Mr. *Strong* spoke against the bill, as containing provisions which would infringe upon the existing convention of Great Britain. Mr. *Storrs* also opposed the bill on the same ground. The amendment offered by Mr. *Lyon* was rejected; and after an explanation by Mr. *Gurley* of the amendment he had submitted, that also was negatived. Mr. *Weems* made some observations in opposition to the bill; and Mr. *Richardson* offered a brief explanation on the subject of the convention, contending that it could not be violated by the provisions of the bill. Mr *Drayton* moved to amend the bill by striking out all its material sections, and inserting a substitute, which provides that an exploring party shall be sent out, and that the President shall be authorized to send a part of the army, not to exceed four hundred men, for the protection of such citizens as shall settle there. Mr. *Floyd* spoke in reply to the objections urged against the bill, and was replied to by Mr. *Bates* of Missouri. Mr. *Taylor* then moved an amendment to the amendment of Mr. *Drayton*; and with a view to have the several amendments printed, Mr. *Ward* moved that the Committee rise, which was agreed to. The amendments were then ordered to be printed.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, DEC. 18, 1828.

The President gave his first levee last night, and, for the first, it was well attended. The East Room was opened and lighted up, and the "gorgeous" furniture was exposed to the public eye; but there were not many of the *Jackson* members there to take an inventory. At one end of the room was stationed the Marine Band, who after a prelude of wind instruments, threw aside the clarionet, horn and drum, and seized their stringed instruments, struck into a more inspiring strain, and in a moment the younger and more active of the visiters started in cotillion movements, to the astonishment of those who came anticipating gloom and leaden dullness. The dancing continued until after 10 o'clock. With the exception of Mr. *Martin*, from S. Carlina, and Mr. *Foot*, from Georgia, no members from these States were present. They would not listen to any musicians north of the Potomac, on the same principle on which a Georgia Representative refused to buy a whip the other day, when he saw Philadelphia upon it. Mr. *Adams* seemed in excellent spirits; Mrs *Adams* performed the irksome duties of the evening with her accustomed grace and cheerfulness.

We have a rumor here that Mr. *Van Buren* will be succeeded by an *Adams* Senator from New-York, Mr. *Van Vechten* being, as it is supposed, too strong for any competitor who may offer against him. Mr. *Van Vechten* was the *Adams* elector chosen for the Albany district.

Mr. *Alexander Smyth*, of Niagara fame, moved in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union yesterday, his resolutions on the subject of an amendment of the Constitution, laid on the table this very day twelve months. He made a speech on the occasion, which was shorter, more desultory, and delivered with more hesitation and difficulty, than any of his former harangues, as far as our recollection serves us; and therefore may be received as proof of advancing years and retiring energies. For the first ten minutes, he was listened to with attention; for the next ten there were manifest indications of restlessness; and when half an hour had expired, there was scarcely a quorum of members left, out of a full house. In an hour and a half he concluded, with evident mortification written in his face. The Committee rose on motion of Mr. *M'Duffie*, who stated that the present organization of the State Legislatures was unfavorable to the adoption of the amendment—that, under a new administration and at the long session, circumstances might be more propitious. He intended, he said—an intention which I presume he will fulfil to-day—to move to lay the resolutions on the table until that promised era should arrive.

Uncommon preparatons are making for the inauguration fete. We are told that the large quadrangle of our principal hotel, including perhaps eight or ten thousand square feet of yard, is to be floored and roofed for the accommodation of the visiters. We hear of splendours which befit crowned heads, but are ill adapted for the taste of those whose republican feelings have been shocked by the gorgeous furniture of the East Room, to wit—6 chairs without any bottoms, a couple of sofas, the canvas of which is absolutely worn out with waiting for its covering; and three chandeliers, a glass one of decent aspect, supported on both flanks by hoops japanned.

Charleston Courier.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, DEC. 24, 1828.

The two Houses of Congress came, yesterday, to a solemn determination to adjourn from this day, until Monday next, in order to give the Members time to recruit themselves, after the fatiguing labors of the last three weeks, and to renovate their exhausted stock of ideas. Considering that there is so little to do, and that there is so much time before them, we think the decision exhibits a very proper regard for public, as well as individual feelings and interests. This night there has been a meeting of the friends of Gen. JACKSON, called for the purpose of devising some plan of rendering homage to him, on his entrance into this metropolis. I cannot give the particulars. Several persons who were anxious to witness the proceedings, have returned, after a fruitless attempt to discover the place of meeting. The Central Committee, like the editor of the *Cheraw Radical*, are desirous to do something to shew their spirit, but it is believed that, like him, they have as yet been unable to make any discovery, further, than that something must be done—What that something is to be, must be left for time to develope.

Mrs. General *Porter*, had her first winter party last night. She was honored with the customary attendance of Administration and Anti-Administration, Tariff and Anti-Tariff, but there was not a yard of homespun. We have the same tunes, played by the same musicians; and the same figures, danced by the same feet, which have played and danced to us these seven years past, and we have listened to them and looked at them, until we have been ready to cry out with SOLOMON—"there is nothing new under the sun." There was, however, a spice of novelty in the music at the President's Levee. It was the first Cotillion which had been played there since the days of Mrs. Madison; and I am told that the Jackson members consider it a violation of Mrs. Jackson's rights, since it ought to have been reserved to her, to introduce this deviation from the rigid etiquette which has generally marked the levees.

Mrs. CLAY gives her first party to-morrow evening. All the gay world will be there—and men also who have been most bitter on the floor of Congress, and most persevering in the canvass against him, will be among the first to render their bow to him, and give him the squeeze of friendship, palm to palm, in his drawing-room. The British Minister, I understand, has determined to give a party to Mrs. ADAMS, and, if so, it will eclipse all others in splendor.

At present, they are fewer fashionable females among us, than usually assemble here at the present season. Perhaps they hold back until the General shall be prepared to make his triumphal entree.—Mr. *Calhoun* made his first appearance in the Senate on Monday. I think he looks more cheerful than he did at the last session. Success has had the effect of smoothing the wrinkles which were prematurely furrowing his brow. The whole of your Southern Delegation are now at their posts, with the exception of Major *Hamilton*, who has not yet made his appearance.

As regards political arrangements, the same darkness and doubt still prevail. We have nothing but rumours; and the rumours of to-day contradict those of yesterday; as those of to-morrow will contradict those of to-day.—*ib.*

A curious memorial has been received by the President of the Senate of the U. States, from a Mr. Crane, of Ohio, who calls himself the brother of our Saviour, and who sets forth that he has made his appearance in this country for the purpose of resuming his temporal authority, while his brother now living in Ohio, the real Christ, has appeared to call his people together. He calls upon Congress for an appropriation of ten or twelve thousand dollars per annum, to enable him to discharge his high functions as temporal governor of the world, and hopes that the members will each transmit him a ten dollar note, and *frank it*. The madness of some men is sometimes laughable, but this man's is shocking. We should hope that no member will be found wild enough to introduce his petition.

Washington Chronicle.

An accomplished villain.—A man calling himself Col. James Makelieur, is advertised in the last Cape Fear Recorder, as an impostor and swindler. About the 1st November he arrived in Wilmington, and passed himself off for an agent of the Buenos Ayrean government, purchasing flour. On the night of the 28th of that month, he was knocked down and robbed, as he pretended, of $850 and a gold watch and chain, though there is now no doubt that his story was altogether false. After recovering from the wounds which he had inflicted on himself, he went to Charleston, and there sold a mulatto man, (whom he pretended to have bought of Col. Simmons, of Halifax. N. C.) for $350. It turns out that the man is free; and in the meantime the Col. has taken himself off. The following description of him may lead to his apprehension: "Col. Makelieur is about 6 feet 1 inch high, fair complexion, light hair, walks erect, and is very retiring in his manners; appears to like every body, and particularly the manners of the Americans, talks of Bolivar, and shews wounds that he says he received at the battle of Montevideo; can speak good or bad English, French, Italian or Spanish."

Observer.

Robbery—The trunk of Mr. Geo. Chew, late of Fredericksburg, now of Florida, was cut from the Petersburg stage about four miles from this city on Friday evening. Mr. Chew was bearer of the laws of Florida to the General Government, and besides these public papers, lost money in doubloons and U. States Bank notes to the value of $1640.—Active measures are taking by Mr. Porter and others for the discovery of the Highwayman. Mr. Chew's trunk was under two others, which were not taken: a proof that the robber had previous information of the value of his prize.

Richmond Whig.

Curious.—There was an old law of the plymouth Colony, Mass. inflicting a penalty of *twenty pounds* on any person who should refuse the office of Governor, unless he were chosen two years successively, and whoever should refuse the office of Counsellor or Magistrate, was required to pay ten pounds. Office seekers, it would seem were unknown in those days;—there is no deficiency at present.

New York, Dec. 29.—We learn by a gentleman from New Haven, that the brig Gold Hunter, arrived there from St. Barts, has brought information that the United States ship *Erie*, Capt. *Turner*, had taken possession, in the harbor, of the Buenos Ayres privateer *Federal*, and ordered her to the United States for trial on a charge of having robbed the brig Nymph, of Boston. Capt. Turner, we understand, demanded the surrender of the vessel from the authorities of St. Barts, who refused a compliance, and insisted on her protection in the port. Capt Turner then resorted to force, and, in accomplishing his object, was fired upon by the fort, but fortunately sustained no injury of consequence.

The Gold Hunter left St. Barts on or subsequent to the 8th inst. She has brought despatches for government, and for the Swedish minister at Washington.

Accident.—On the receipt of the success of the Jackson ticket in that district, at Hagerstown, Md. Nov. 13, two cannon on the opposite sides of the river were fired; both burst and on the East side, Mr. George Bowers had his head torn from his body, and thrown near 100 yards into an adjoining field. The other killed no one, but hurt several.

The following is the most singular remedy for Intemperance we ever heard of. After this Dr. Chambers' famous prescription must "hide its diminished head."

Lewes,—a drunkard of this town had been long yoked in matrimony, and was surrounded with a hopeful progeny. His wife at length finding, if the husband drank so much, she and her children must leave off eating; determined to follow him from pot-house to pot-house, which she did, seating herself at his side, calling for the same beverage, regaling herself in the same manner, and singing songs in concert. She neglected her children, returned home jovially drunk, always in company with her husband: the man swore—the woman chimed in—the husband left home—she followed. At last, he was disgusted with the public house, because his phantom wife was there: and the thought of his children made him a convert. He left the public house—so did his wife; he attended to his business—so did she; he became a good father—she a good wife: thus exemplifying a new way of curing a husband.

Brighton Gaz.

Queer Notice.—A Boston man, advertises uncurrent Eastern bills, as follows: "N. B.—J. T. offers for sale, a few pictures of the positive proof of Human Depravity; he means bills on several of the Eastern Banks, the officers of which have failed to fulfil their moral obligations."

Ratio of Representation.—It is remarked in one of the letters from Washington, that Congress will soon be asked to admit into the Union as States, the Territories of Michigan, Arkansas, and Florida, adding six Senators to Congress from a population less than that of the city of New-York.

N. Y. Statesman.

A fellow in Plaistow, N. H. named Colby, murdered a Mr. Harriman on the 31st ult.—Colby of course was drunk.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1829.

The Banks, appear to be the all-engrossing subject at Raleigh. Considerable excitement, we learn, is felt; but we trust it will be tempered with judgment, and that nothing, one way or the other, will be rashly done. The crisis requires calm deliberation, as well as firmness and decision, so that the remedy for the present evils, whatever it may be, may not in the end prove worse than the evils themselves.

Mr. Wyche has introduced a resolution into the House of Commons, instructing the representatives of the State in the Board of Directors of the State Bank, to use their influence to prevent their winding up the business of the State Bank too rapidly; and to demand from its debtors not exceeding *five per cent.* at every renewal. Should the Bank adopt a regulation like this, instead of the very rigorous one now enforced, it would not only afford great relief, but, we imagine, be generally satisfactory; whereas the contrary course will prove ruinous to thousands, and, it is by no means improbable, to the Bank itself. We learn that the debtors to the Bank in this place will be required to comply with the new regulation—that, is to pay one tenth of the sum now due, every 90 days; that they can do it, is out of the question—we do not believe that, under present circumstances, it is within the bounds of possibility. But the Directors of the Mother Bank at Raleigh have ordered the regulation to be enforced, and the Bank here is of course bound to comply.

The last Knoxville paper informs us of the death of Mrs. *Rachel Jackson* wife of Gen. Andrew Jackson. She died at the Hermitage on the evening of the 22d ult. suddenly, it would appear, and unexpectedly.

Two letters from Mr. MADISON, on the constitutionality of a Tariff for the protection of Mauufactures, have recently been published. Mr. Madison, all know, was an active member of the Convention which framed the constitution, and, it is to be presumed, knows as well the meaning of that instrument, and the intention of its framers, as its *enlightened* expounders in South-Carolina and Georgia; and he gives his opinion unequivocally in favor of the constitutionality of a protecting tariff. and sustains it by a chain of reasoning and illustration irresistible. We shall take an early opportunity to lay these letters before our readers; and we hope they will be generally circulated and read, to the confusion of the political heresy which has sprung up and is spreading its pestiferous influence in our sister State of South-Carolina. Its tendency, every one must perceive, is to disunion and civil war; and it behoves every good citizen to exert himself to extirpate it.

That the duties imposed on many articles by the present Tariff, are too high, is pretty generally admitted; and that a system of *high protecting duties*, calculated to force capital and labor into new channels, is impolitic, is the opinion of large numbers of the best informed citizens in all parts of the Union: but that a protecting tariff is *unconstitutional*, is what never entered into the heads of the sages who formed the constitution, nor of the members of the different State Conventions which ratified it, nor of the successive Presidents and Statesmen who have directed the affairs of government from its organization until the present time. Such a notable discovery was reserved for this late period—for such statesmen as Giles of Virginia, Hamilton of S. C. and last and least, Thos. Cooper, whose principles are determined by geographical lines: it was left to the sagacity of these men, and such as they, to discover, what the framers of the constitution were incompetent to, the meaning of their own writing! With such men, the opinions of Mr. *Madison* will have no weight:—they are to be the *teachers* not the *taught*; but with the truly wise, who are always ready to be informed, and to profit by information received, they will have great influence.

Mr. Potter's Bill, directing a suit to be instituted against the Banks, has passed its first reading in the House of Commons, by a small majority; it is supposed, however, that the bill will not finally pass. We do not, by any means, consider Mr. Potter's remedy for the evils which oppress the community, as the most desirable; it is, indeed, one that should not be resorted to until all hope of a better had failed; and that period, we conceive, has not yet arrived. Let the Legislature establish a Bank of the State, on a solid capital, thus supplying the State with a sound currency; let this Bank extend a liberal indulgence, in all cases where it will be safe to do so, to the debtors to the present Banks, thereby enabling them, by industry and economy, to extricate themselves from their embarrassments; and the relief will be equal to the exigency, and the obligations which exist between the honest debtor & creditor be preserved inviolate. But if such a Bank cannot be established by the present Legislature, then let the State Bank relax in its rigor, and not demand of its debtors what, under existing circumstances, it is impossible for them to comply with,—let the instalments be reduced, say to five per cent. on the principal,—and it will prove a most seasonable relief and tend greatly to allay the fears which now agitate the community.

If Mr. Potter's bill should pass, the State would at once be deprived of a circulating medium; for its effect would be to depreciate our notes so low, that they would not be received, even in the payment of debts among ourselves. It is true, their place might be supplied by the bills of other States, but it would be some time first; and then those States would be enriching themselves at our expense. In short, the whole subject is surrounded with difficulties, and it should be approached with caution, and its discussion, as far as possible, be free from all passion and selfishness. The Legislature should not commit it to violent nor inexperienced hands, nor suffer themselves to be urged on to a hasty or rash decision.

From the Register, Jan. 6.

The Banks.—After a debate of several days, in which great ability was displayed, and in which much abuse was cast upon these Institutions and their Directors, *Mr. Potter* has so far succeeded in his design of putting down the Banks, as to have obtained the passage of his bill on its first reading, 66 votes to 54. directing the Attorney-General of the State to institute prosecutions against them. But though this bill has passed its first reading, several of the members who voted for it, said they did so for the purpose of seeing whether the bill could not be made less objectionable on its second reading, which was made the order of the day for yesterday.

On Friday last, in the Senate, the bill appropriating $9000 to lay out and improve the road from Nicholas Hall's, in Moore county, to Wilkesborough, passed its third reading, 27 to 26. but was rejected on Saturday, in the House of Commons.

The bill to incorporate the Mattamuskeet Lake Canal Company and for other purposes, on the same day, passed its 3d reading in the Senate.

The bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Manufacturing Company, has passed both Houses, and is of course a law.

On Saturday, in the House of Commons, the bill to reduce and fix the salaries of certain officers therein named, was indefinitely postponed, 66 votes to 55.

In the Senate, the bill for the prevention of the usurious practice called *shaving*, was rejected. It provided, that any note bought for less than its value, should be irrecoverable in law.

By the National Journal it appears that though most of the Memers of Congress are in Washington, several of them have not yet attended in their places. One would suppose that 56 dollars per week was enough to pay them for minding their business! We hope the friends of Jackson and "reform" will correct the present evil and pass a law that the people's money shall not be squandered to pay those who do nothing.

Am. Adv.

Louisiana.—The Governor of Louisiana has no sympathy with the projectors of disunion or forcible resistance to the Tariff. The following is from his late Message to the Legislature.

"An opposition to certain acts of Congress has been recently manifested in some of the sister states, even indicating a threat of separation from the Union. However oppressive those acts may be in their operation upon the Southern states, the character and extent of the opposition is deeply to be regretted. The charter of our liberty is too sacred thus to be sported with. Separate the Union and our free institutions may be forever destroyed. But those symptoms of partial discontent afford no just ground of alarm. The character of the American people, the devotion they have displayed to the principles of true liberty, and to the Constitution, which is its Palladium, afford a sufficient pledge for its preservation. We have enjoyed too much happiness as a nation, and can indulge to many proud recollections to doubt the durability of our federal government. All attempts at disunion or consolidation will be met by the frowns and if necessary resisted by the arms of an indignant public."

President Elect.—The citizens of Pittsburg, have tendered Gen. Jackson a steam-boat to conduct him from Nashville to that place. In the Legislature of Pennsylvania, Gen. Duncan has offered a resolution, inviting him in the name of the Legislature, to visit Harrisburg in his route. The Jackson Central Committee of Md. have invited him to visit Baltimore. Invitations to the same effect, we learn, have been forwarded by the Jacksonians in Lynchburg and Wheeling in Virginia. We hope he will not forget Richmond. His frind Mr. Ritchie, is prepared to acknowledge to him, that when in 1824, he called him "a curse," and declared him unable "to interpret the plain meaning of a single act of Congress," he meant only to fib a little for Mr. Crawford, who happened then to be a little more popular than the General. He is likewise prepared to say, that if Gen. Jackson at that time, had been as popular in the Old Dominion as Mr. Crawford, he, Mr. Ritchie, would have spoken of him as he now speaks—namely, as the "laurelled farmer," "the persecuted Old Hero" and "Second Washington." Will not the Hero allow Mr. Ritchie an opportunity of making the *amende honorable* in person?

Whig.

From New Jersey, Mr. Dickerson's term in the Senate of the U. S. expires on the 4th March. It is not doubted that this gentleman, who has grossly misrepresented the State for four years, will be displaced, and report says by Mr. Southard. From Delaware, Mr. Ridgeley's term expires also on the 4th March. He too has perseveringly misrepresented the wishes of his State, and we hope he will be sacrificed to the offended majesty of the right of instruction. We trust that Mr. Clayton will succeed him. The term of office in the Senate is equal to irresponsibility.

Whig.

A proposal is made in a New Orleans paper, to the Legislature, to appropriate the sum of 5000 dollars to Mr. Monroe, in the expectation that other States will follow the example. The pecuniary circumstances of the ex President, the load of debts which press upon him in his old age and vex his retirement with law suits and executions, are the reasons of this project.

Ev. Post.

Police.—Eliza Leach was brought up, or rather brought *down* (from a hackney coach) before the court, on a complaint for having behaved in a noisy and disorderly manner last evening in the third row of the Boston Theatre. The accused signified her unwillingness to contend with the commonwealth, and was fined according to law, paid the forfeiture at once, and rode off in her carriage.

Boston Bulletin.

The Louisiana *Advertiser*, in a notice of the sugar crops of a few planters, gives the following particulars relating to that of Mr. *Brownson's*, at Lafayette, which place is less than half a degree south of New Orleans—"Mr. *Brownson* has vested a large capital in the sugar business: He has erected very costly works, which have just gone into operation. We are credibly informed, the sugar manufactured by him, this Fall, will more than defray the expense of these works. This result will lessen our wonder at the rapidity with which the sugar planter amasses riches. Each laborer, in his fields, will make annually, between $200 and $300, clear of all expense. One hand will cultivate 10 acres—each acre can yield 1500 lbs. of sugar, and each pound is worth, at least, 6 cents. Then deduct even two-thirds of the profits, which is a much larger deduction than necessary, for the interest of the capital vested, and all the current expenses, and the most moderate result will be as above stated."

Historical Fact.—Mr. J. Taygart was elected a Senator from the county of Columbiana to the second General Assembly of the State of Ohio. He appeared and made the neccessary oaths, and took his seat. In a few days he became melancholy, which soon progressed, to insanity. In his insane ravings he disclosed that he was not thirty years of age when he took the oaths of office and his seat; that his conscience upbraided him with the commission of perjury, in taking an oath to support the constitution, and at the same moment taking a seat in violation of its provisions. From this insanity he never recovered, and survived its commencement but a few months.

Cin. Gaz.

Silk Exports.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer predicts, that "this country will export the raw material of this article within a few years after our attention is well directed to its culture, to an extent somewhat comparative with that of cotton. France, he says, imports one-third of the raw material she manufactures, and she would become our best customer."

Perkins' Plates.—No better evidence can be required, that the monied interest approve of Perkins' bank bills, than the fact, that Maj. A. Perkins has printed for 127 banks, the bills of which have never, in a single instance, been successfully counterfeited.

"What's in a name?"—A culprit, by the name of *Immaterial Wood*, (probably a species of *punk* or *touchwood*) was last week sentenced to the Vermont State Prison, for the *material* offence of stealing.

N. H. Statesman.

THE MARKETS

Fayetteville, December 31.

Cotton 8 75 a 9 25; bagging 20 a 24; bacon, 6 a 8; corn 35 a 40; coffee 16 a 16½; flour 5½ a 6½; flaxseed 90; iron 5 50 a 6 50; lard 7 a 7½; molasses 35 a 40; nails 9; oats 22 a 25; sugar; common, 10½ a11 prime 11 a 12; salt 1 25; wheat 1 20 a 1 25, whiskey 30

Columbia, Dec. 27.

Cotton, 8 ½ a 9 37½ Bagging, yard, 21 a 25; Bacon, lb. 7 a 8; Bale Rope, lb. 14 a 16; Coffee, lb. 17 a 20; Corn, bushel, 43 a 45; Iron. Bar, 87½; Sugar, 10 a 12½; Flour 5 a 6.

Cheraw, Dec. 31.

Cotton, 8¾ a 9½; Bagging, 23 a 25; Rope, 10 a 12; Coffee, 17 a 19; Sugar, 10 a 12; Salt, 80; Bacon 8 a 10; Corn, 40; Flour 4½ a 5; Whiskey, 35 a 37½; Molasses, 45. Flax Seed, 70; Oats, 20.

Camden, Dec. 27.—Cotton, 8 a 9; flour, 5 50; wheat 1 00.

Charleston, Jan. 3.

Cotton 9½ a 10½; bagging 22 a 24; bacon 6 a 7; apple brandy none; corn 52 a 56; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior to good, 12 a 13; iron 4½; molasses 30 a 31; sugar, brown, 10; Muscovado 8 a 10; salt, Liverpool, 40; T. Island 48 a 50; whiskey 27 a 28; Flour 8 a 8½.

North Carolina Bank Bills, 2½ per cent. dis.

BALTIMORE, DEC. 27

FLOUR.—The prices of Flour have varied but little since our last report. In the early part of the week to Wednesday inclusive sales, of Howard street Flour from store to a considerable amount were made at $8 a 8 12½ per barrel, cash. Early this morning (Friday) a lot of 150 barrels of this description was sold at $2 cash, but it was the only one; several parcels were subsequently sold to-day at $8-12½ per barrel, cash, and some of the holders now refuse to sell at that price. The wagon price is 7 87½, although in a few instances 8 dolls. were paid. Several sales of City-Mills Flour were made on Wednesday at 7 87 1-2 a 8 per bbl. cash, or interest added. To-day there was a sale at 8 dolls. on 90 days credit; and several sales at 8 dolls. interest added: A sale of 250 bbls. Susquehanna was made on Wednesday, at 8 25, on 4 months credit.—*Amer.*

RICHMOND, (VA.) DEC. 30.

Intending to publish the Prices Current today, we went out yesterday to make enquiries on the subject; but found every thing so dull, partly on account of the Christmas Holidays, that we shall defer its publication till the end of the week.

Tobacco.—There has been no inspection of Tobacco since the 24th inst. The transactions in the counting rooms have been chiefly for old tobacco for shipment, generally from $4 to 5 1-2. The inspections will open on the 1st of January, 1829.

In *Flour*, and most other articles, there is nothing doing.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

MRS. WILLEY resumed the duties of her School on Monday last. Those who intend to send their daughters or wards the present session, are requested to do so at an early period, so that they may be properly arranged into classes.

Jan. 10, 1829.—3t16.

FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to the stipulations of a Deed of Trust, executed by Henry C. Kern, I will sell at Public Auction, on Thursday, the 22d of this month, the tract of Land on which the said Kern resides, containing 260 acres. This tract lies about 3 miles east of Salisbury, on the road leading to Salem, Danville, Milton, Raleigh, &c. There are on it a good dwelling-house and other houses, directly on the road, and well situated for entertaining travellers. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, which will be at the dwelling-house on the premises. JOHN BEARD, jr. *Trustee.*

Salisbury, January 2, 1829.

At the same time and place will be sold, by virtue of another Deed of Trust, executed to Jacob Ribelin, sen. one wagon, four horses and gears, and two stills.

Wilkesboro' Academy.

THE subscriber finding it necessary to be absent for a few months, has employed the Rev. Mr. Anderson, a graduate of one of the colleges of Pennsylvania, to take charge of the Academy, during his absence. Mr. Anderson is well qualified for the performance of the duties of an Instructor; and it is confidently hoped that the cheapness of board and tuition, combined with the well known local advantages of the situation, will secure to this Institution a full share of public patronage.

A. W. GAY, *Principal.*

Wilkesboro', Dec. 27, 1828.—3t16.

Deeds for sale at this Office.

STRAY.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the 27th or 28th of Dec. at the House of Jacob Leonard, Cabarrus county, a BAY MARE, with her colt, also bay, and with what is commonly called sway back. Any person finding and bringing said creatures to Messrs. Hayes' Mills, or to Solomon Arnoheart, on Mallard Creek, shall be compensated and the favor thankfully acknowledged. by

ROBERT SIMMONS.

Jan. 1, 1829.—3t16p.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office, at Statesville No. Car. January 1st, 1829.

A.
Andrews, Hugh
Archabeld, Thomas
Allen, Robert
Alexander Levi N.

B.
Belt, Thomas

C.
Cavin, Samuel
Campbell, Rebecca

D.
Dunlap Alex.
Dearman, Henry
Davidson, George F.

F.
Fitsferrel, Ira

G.
Guy, Mrs. Frances

H.
Hughans, Gorden
Hall, Josiah 2
Howell, Josiah
Hughs, John
Huston, Joseph

J.
Johnston, Mortimore
Jacobs, Amos

K.
Kees, Vinson
Keeerin, Daniel
McKay, Wm.

M.
Miller, Thos.
Murdock, Thos.
Moore, Samuel
Maybue, John
Mr. Bingham,
Morgan, Rebecca
Morrison, Henry

P.
Perry, Miss M. F.

S.
Sumpter, James
Smith, James
Sialcup, Tobias
Slaver Wm.

T.
Thomas, Doct. F. W.

W.
Wilkins, James H.
Wallis, Mrs. Jane

JAMES McKNIGHT, P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post-Office, at Charlotte, January 1st, 1829.

A.
Alexander, Mrs. M M.
Alexander, Mj Andrew
Alexander, Maj. Thos
Alexander, Jery
Alexander, Alphred

B.
Baldwin, Allen
Blair, Samuel
Belt, Thomas W.
Burns, James
Byram, Beverly
Beaty, William
Barnett, William
Boston, Jacob 2
Bain, James

C.
Chancy, William
Campbell, John
Messrs. Crawford and Gaither,
Cunningham, Wm.
Cochran, John 2,
Crenshaw, David
Colder, Alexander

D.
Dow, John
Dinkins, James
Dinkins, Lewis
Davidson, Robt. Esq.

E.
Elmer, Fredrick

F.
Flinn, William
Freeman, R. & J.
Flanagan, David G.

G.
Galpin, Amos A.
Givens, Samuel
Glass, Francis

H.
Harris, E.
Henderson, Dr. Saml.
Henderson, Wm. R. D.
Hipp, John
Henry, Thomas
Henegan, Samuel
Harris, Laird
Hutchison, James M.
Harris, Dr. Thomas
Hux, Benjamin
Hall, Jno. B.
Harris, Jonathan
Harris, William A.

J.
Johnson, Benjamin
Johnson, Dr. Thos. I.

K.
King, John W.

L.
Lemmond, Jane
Little, John
Latta, Miss Nancy
Lees, William
Lipman, Mr.
Leggett, Murphy and Blount.

M.
McLeary Gen. M.
McLewer, Mrs Anny
McGill, Joel
Mulwee, James
McCord, John
McLure, James
McClarty, Samuel
McGinnis, Joseph
McComb, Wm.
McLure, Alexander
Monteith, Wm. L.
Miles, Alexiron
Moore, John D.
McCoy, Lawson
Martin Margaret N.

N.
Nash, James
Neely, Moses jr.

O.
Orr, Jefferson
Owsburn, John
Orr, Moses Manlius
Osborn, Rev. James

P.
Powell, Capt. John L.
Polk, Thoms G.
Parks Col. Wm. N.
Pukney, Samuel
Porter, William
Patton, Wm. L.

R.
Robinson, Alexander
Ross, James
Redding, A. W.

S.
Smith, David Esq.
Stephens, John
Smith, Arch.
Springs, Thomas J.
Stevens, James
Smith, Miss Jane
Smith, John
Springs, Eli
Soule, Rev. Isaac
Springs, Wm. P.

T.
Tarlton, Mrs. Melier
Trotter, Thomas 3,
Torrence, James

W.
Williamson, Rev. S.
Wilson, Rev. James
Wilson, Joseph 3,
Witherspoon, John
Walsh, Andrew
Walker, James
Wilson, Francis
Wilson, George
Wilson, Robert
Y. Yandle, Robert

WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

A LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post-Office, at Lincolnton, N. C. January 1st, 1829.

A.
Abnernathy, Smith
Armstrong, John

B.
Brachard, Jonas
Boyd, James

C.
Clarke, Jeptha
Crow, William
Conner, William
Cobb, Clisby
Cook, Obadiah
Cornelius, Henry 3
Cook, John
Coulter, Martin
Carpenter, Thomas
Clarke, John O.
Cline, Henry
Daley, John
Dowling, Rev. Y.
Dickson, Henry
Daniel, Sarah

E.
Eddleman, Peter
Eaton, Jonathan

F.
Ferguson, James
Finley, John
Flower, Adam

G.
Gates, Spencer 2
Goodson, Abner
Hays, Henry
Hugin, Mrs. Maria
Hill, Alexander B.
Harriss, Sydney J.
Hull, Major
Hoke, Margaret
Hopkins John

J.
Jones Elisha

K.
Kale, Rolser

L.
Lacky, Samuel
Lehman, Joseph
Lawrence, William
Link, Jacob

M.
McCarler, Abrahrm
Mecomb, James
Magee, Daniel

P.
Plunk, Jacob
Pegram, Winchester,

R.
Roberts, John
Robb, Judith 2
Rocket, John
Rhyne, Michel
Rough, Peter

S.
Stroup, Matthew
Sullevan, Sawell
Summey, David
Stearns, William G.
Smith, Cudions
Slorp, Henry

W.
Wilson, John
Wells, Isaac
Wise, John
Warlick, John
Woodford, Lyman
Witherspoon,
Wilkin,

D. RHYNE, *P. M.*

POETRY.

LIGHTS AND SHADES.

The gloomiest day hath gleams of light;
The darkest wave hath bright foam near it;
And twinkles through the cloudiest night
Some solitary star to cheer it.

The gloomiest soul is not *all* gloom;
The saddest heart is not *all* sadness;
And sweetly o'er the darkest doom
There shines some lingering beam of gladness.

Despair is never *quite* despair;
Nor life, nor death, the future closes;
And round the shadowy brow of Care,
Will Hope and Fancy twine their roses.

F. H.

THE ADVENTURE OF A TAR.

There was a little, daring, inveterate English sloop of war, that was engaged in cruising off the north-western coast of France during almost the last ten years of hostilities. From Calais to Etaples was her range; and her orders were to harass and alarm, to keep a strict watch upon the ports of Calais and Boulogne, and to learn the amount of the garrisons, whether increased or diminished; in short, to gather all that was going on upon the coast, or in the region around. Sometimes she was engaged in transporting secret emissaries back and forward. And sometimes a peep into Brest, St. Maloes, or Dieppe, was commanded to be taken by her, by way of recreation.

Her commander was the then Lieutenant——: the honest tar would blush, did he see his name in other print than that of a despatch, or of the Gazette; where, alas! he has not figured often. And so we will veil his modesty beneath that convenient mask,——. He was a sturdy Kentish man, a true heart of oak, and knew every cranny of coast from Deal to Dungeness, and from Dieppe to Dunkirk. That he was especially chosen for his task speaks sufficiently to his hardy and trust-worthy character. And as he lorded it in his tiny sloop—I think it was called the Ariel—over a considerable boundary of the Emperor Napoleon's dominions, and at times over not a few of his subjects, so did the gallant Captain of the Ariel "do his spiriting gently."

His most usual duty was to drop in shore with the night-tide, amuse himself at times by landing and beating up the Frenchmen's quarters; for their coast, like the wall of a beleagured town, was lined with sentinels, ensconced in guard-houses and sentry-boxes erected in solid masonry. Sometimes she lay ensconced, awaiting the sallying forth of those little privateers, which ventured out like mice from time to time, when our cruising cats were out of sight. A fog, however, was her special delight. Then would the little Ariel venture, under cover of the dense atmosphere, even within the very harbour of the enemy, intercepting luggers, schooners, and fishing-smacks, and boarding them often more with a view of demonstrating Britain's rule over the sea, than for any purpose of capture or rapine. In most cases, the crews, of the captured fishermen especially, were ordered aboard the Ariel, brought down to its little cabin, plied with grog sufficiently, and then pumped, with all a tar's adroitness, of what little information they could give. This procured, they were set afloat on board their own smack again, and allowed to return to harbour. In the course of a few years, such was the frequency of fogs, and the activity of the Ariel, that not a fisherman ever caught mackerel on the coast, who did not become acquainted with Lieut.——, who did not partake of his grog, and who did not retail or invent to him stories, which no doubt still exist amongst the treasured learning of the Admiralty.

They were grateful to him; he was as dreaded and admired as a corsair; and when a French fishing-boat sailed, it would as soon set out without its rudder or its nets, as without a Moniteur, a new Bulletin, or some tit-bit, in the way of news; for the master of the Ariel.

The year 1814 brought orders of a more perilous nature than usual to the British officer. A packet of printed proclamations, addressed to the French people, was put into his hands, with the desire that they might be distributed along the coast. They inveighed against Napoleon, gave a summary account of the Emperor's disasters and invited the population, if I am not mistaken, to throw off the yoke of the usurper, and return to the allegiance of their ancient sovereigns. To have attempted to have distributed them amongst the fishing-boats, would have been the first way to be captured and shot in the act of executing the task; but tars are not given to such constructions of their orders; and as the military were amongst those chiefly addressed, the object evidently was to transmit them to the several depots and guard houses on the coast. This was indeed, for whoever undertook the enterprise, going with information to the lion's mouth.—Lieutenant——would not entrust it to any under his command, but resolved himself to execute the task, which he deemed of the greatest importance.

He caused himself, accordingly, to be put ashore, on a certain night, northward considerably of Etaples, where the shore rises from beach and sand-hills into cliffs, if a lofty coast, consisting more of clay than rock, can be so called.—His boat he ordered to await him on the morning of the following night, off the little cape betwixt Wimereux and Ambleteuse, many leagues distant from the spot of his disembarkment. He soon began under cover of the darkness, to execute his mission. The heights were thick with batteries, but the long survey of them, which he had taken from sea, served as a guide to his steps. Those he at first approached were not thickly manned: neither the troops of the line nor the artillery occupied them, but merely the national guard of the neighboring town. Here his task was not difficult; every empty sentry-box, or rather sentry-house, he garnished with a proclamation. To the doors of the very guard-houses, to the barriers of the batteries, he affixed them; and even on the *affuts* of the French cannon were found in the morning these sensible traces of an enemy's visit. The alarm was given, scouts and parties went out in every direction, though some of the national guard declared, that none, save the enemy of mankind himself, could have ventured over ditch, parapet, *chevaux-de-frize*, and sentinel, to achieve the sticking up a few pieces of paper.

The greatest difficulty to the gallant Lieutenant was to pass Boulogne and to gain the coast to the northward of that town. The commandant, an inveter-Bonapartist, made use of every exertion to catch the spy, whom he vowed in his soul to hang, in revenge for the shattered fortunes of Napoleon. The laws of warfare gave him but too good a right to inflict this punishment, provided he could but entrap the interloper. Unfortunately the Ariel was descried in the offing, making up the channel; and that she had something to do with the mischief, was easily conceived. The hidden emissary would, no doubt, bend his course in the same direction with her. The line of the Liane was therefore carefully guarded. On the fall of the second evening, Lieutenant ——, however, swam the wide basin, that the Emperor had of old formed, and then gained the northern heights by the shortest and less frequented of paths. In the coarse *blouze*, or peasant frock, that he had over his uniform, he did not even fear to mount the streets of the town itself, nor to affix a copy of the proclamation to the door of the very Prefecture. It was seen in a very little time after by the aid of some public functionaries' lanterns, and the passage of the audacious enemy was known. The streets were likewise strewn with the treasonable document. Instead of concealing the course of his track, the seaman marked it, and his pursuers followed him by the scattered papers, as hounds trace their game by the scent. Even the immortal column, erected to commemorate French intentions against England, was profaned by bearing the obnoxious placard on each side of its base. Here, too, as in the region on the preceding night, the little guard-houses, ensconced in their several hollows, or protected by mounds from British shot, received what Lieutenant——called his visiting-cards. And all along that closely-guarded line, where no longer the national guard, but the regular troops were stationed, the proclamation was disseminated, till not one of a whole knapsack-full remained. His task thus successfully completed, it remained for the bold sailor to regain his vessel: this, which he had reckoned upon as the easiest point of accomplishment, proved to be the most difficult and serious. A large body of conscripts, about to march to the northern frontier, were stopped by the vigilant commander, and posted for the night on the bank of the river of Wimereux. Its whole line and its solitary bridge were thus guarded; and so, upon approaching it, it was found to be the high road: thus all progress to the northward was prevented, and escape into the interior equally cut off and precluded. More than once did the commander of the Ariel endeavour to swim the little basin of Wimereux, but at first it was too table barrier, on which the enemy no doubt relied, as they abandoned their watch. To pass the high road was as impracticable; although he once overmastered a sentinel, and rushed upon the road, but he was encountered by another, and forced to escape into the *garenne*, luckily without receiving any wound. Now aware that the spy was surrounded, they only awaited the day-light to venture after and take him.

That day-light at length began to glimmer, and by its aid in vain did the boat's crew of the Ariel endeavour to descry the figure of their commander on the appointed shore. Fatally separated from them, it found him still in the *garenne*, as it is called, of Wimereux. A more desolate spot could not have been chosen for a brave man to meet his fate. It consisted of a cluster of sand hills, all of the materials; washed away from the high places of the coast, were here borne in on the flat country by the tide. In this manner the ocean forms a barrier against itself, which alone preserves the valleys and low grounds on this weather-beaten coast from being inundated and converted into so many estuaries at every high tide.

Here, then, did the morning break upon Lieutenant——, who, exhausted with his journey, his watching and his unsuccessful efforts, had sunk for a short time to seek refreshment in repose. After a survey round, in which he heard the nearing shouts of his enemies on all sides, he thought it best to widen and prepare the aperture of a rabbit-burrow for his reception. Into this he sunk himself, covering his lurking place with a thicket of sea-holly: his enemies soon penetrated in search of him, trod near and around him, poked with their bayonets into rabbit-holes and thickets; but none made the sought discovery. Here he remained until two hours after noon; his stock of biscuit was exhausted. He hoped, however, to find his enemies not so vigilant that evening as they had been the preceding one. They had been gone for sometime; all sound and clamour had died away, and the sailor thought he might step forth to reconnoitre. His enemies were too cunning for him: aware that he must be hidden, they lay in wait, silent and pretending to have departed, expecting, as took place, that he would venture forth. He had taken but a few steps, when the raised cry of one of those on the watch warned the poor Briton that he was discovered, and called his enemies to the capture.

Fight was madness; Lieutenant —— struck out and ran. His impulse was to gain the sea, and trust himself to it, even swimming. The ambuscade was however 'twixt him and it. He ran, nevertheless, southward, hoping that some ravine, or turn of the coast, would allow him to gain the beach. The French did not fire. The orders of the exasperated commandant were no doubt to take him alive. There was no possibility of his escape. The young conscripts enjoyed the novelty of chasing an enemy, and followed with shouts of alacrity and triumph. The commandant himself was at their head, and had the ground permitted him to make use of a horse, he might soon have overtaken the fugitive.

The latter, in the meantime, gained upon his pursuers, who still, however, kept between him and the coast, and his flight seemed directed towards an old venerable chateau, for it was castle like in appearance, which seemed built to catch every breath of wind from the sea. Some withered trees stood around it, as if to afford a shelter, that they seemed to need. For they stretched landwards, in an imploring attitude, and, indeed, put forth foliage only in that direction. Thither the fugitve directed his course—why, or with what hope, is not easily conceived. Even if he could enter, he could not hope to defend it.

The possessor of the chateau, or at any rate its tenant, was the commandant himself, whose family at the very time occupied it, no doubt from the salubrity of the sea-breezes, and the convenience of its position to his duties.

With no wiser instinct, however, than that of the over-hunted fox, the unfortunate sailor rushed towards the bleak chateau, entered its court, its door, and rushed up a short stair into its saloon. A lady was seated there, as also a boy, her son, apparently at her feet. Ere she could recover from her surprise, the intruder made known who he was, his imminent danger, and craved refuge and concealment. It was not to be expected, and perhaps asked without expectation. The lady, not without commiseration, bade him fly elsewhere; that it was the residence of the commandant, that she was his wife, and that there was no possibility, no chance. The door below was dashed open; the pursuers rushed up.

As the commandant himself entered, a legion at his back, the fugitive, taking, as it appeared, an ungenerous advantage, of the lady's compassion, seized her son, bore him, in her despite, to the farthest corner of the apartment, and putting a pistol to the child's temple, called upon his pursuer to desist.

The terrified commandant, though prepared to close with his enemy, shrunk back from his posture of determination; whilst the mother of the child, unable to move a limb or utter a cry, held forth her hands in agony and powerlessness.

"A life for a life, if you persist, or move a step," cried the seaman. "I now know the fate reserved for me, if taken. Let me spring from this window and gain the beach unpursued, or ——"

"It is my only son," cried the commandant, hesitating.

"So much the better," observed the seaman, coolly.

"I cannot palter (*transiger* was the word) with my duty," said the commandant, hesitating still.

The mother shrieked, and the shriek went to the soul of the seaman, who menaced a barbarity that he would have died a thousand deaths ere he could have committed.

"You are a cowardly ruffian to have believed me capable of it," said the seaman, who wronged his adversary by the reproach, inasmuch as his determed look fully bespake the act he threatened. As he spake, he flung himself against the window, went through it, but fell, and, ere he could rise, more than twenty fellows were around or upon him, and the gallant lieutenant was a captive.

He was conveyed into the town with shouts of triumph, his captors amusing themselves by adorning him with the numbers of his own proclamations that he had scattered; and, treated with every ignominy and harshness, he was committed for that evening to the military prison.

The taking of a spy, and more especially the captain of the Ariel, made a mighty noise and bustle throughout the department of the Pays de Calais. Aware of the progress of the Allies, the inveterate commandant pressed the trial, and every intermediate step that was to precede his final vengeance. The citizens, nevertheless, Bonapartists as they were, had no such sanguinary wishes, but rather commiserated the brave man. The fishermen felt still more sympathy, and resolved amongst each other to return Lieutenant—'s past kindness and forbearance to them, by rescuing him at any hazard.

They kept their designs secret with ease, as they form quite a distinct class from the rest of the population, with whom they hold no sort of intercourse but for the purpose of buying and selling. In order to mask their intentions, they took occasion to display the utmost fury against the spy; and their vociferations for sunken boats and lost cargoes, of which they accused loudly the commander of the Ariel, resounded in the ears of the commandant, as also in those of the pretended victim, who was at a loss to account for such gratuitous inveteracy.

From the military prison to the Palais de Justice, or scene of trial, was a considerable distance, and the captive more than once meditated the possibility of escape, as he was brought back and forward. He was not manacled; but the guard was always too strong for the hope or the attempt. As he returned from condemnation, the prisoner and escort were surrounded by an immense throng of fishermen and their wives, and these last were neither the least active nor least vociferous. They cried, "Death to the spy!" "Down with the English corsair!"—"Cursed Englishman! where are our men and our vessels"—and a smart volley of stones, seemingly intended for the prisoner, but really over-whelming the escort, made the soldiers think it was most prudent for them to give up the victim of popular fury. And as he was to be hanged on the morrow, the fate that at present was imminent over him, was more ignominious than that which justice threatened.

The fishermen and women therefore, carried off their prey without any opposition, or rather drove it before them, pelting and shouting, and in many instances severely wounding one another, that the earnestness of their rage might not be called in question. The soldiers followed, however, somewhat mistrustful, through the narrow lanes and passages by which the victim and his apparent assassins, but real rescuers, hurried towards the port or harbour. The guard expected to find the mangled body of their late prisoner at every step; on the contrary, victim and avengers disappeared. They were no sooner out of sight of the military, than the brawny fishermen, seizing Lieutenant ——, bore him at full speed, each holding a limb, through their suburb; again putting him upon his feet, and chasing him before them as they emerged upon the quay.—There chasing and and abusing, they directed him towards a little pilot-boat that lay moored at the extremity of the wooden pier. "There's your home, brother tar," cried they, pointing to the waves. Lieutenant —— shook the hand of the speaker, plunged in, gained the skiff in a trice, unmoored it, hoisted its sail, and swept out of the harbor ere a single shot could be bro't to bear upon him.

The English in France.

To Quench Thirst.—Mix a spoonfull of honey with the same quantity of spirits, and add a quart of water by little at a time, so that they may mix intimately. This drink is a stimulant, nourishing and effective, in quenching thirst. *Edinburgh Observer.*

We beg to follow this admirable receipt with another;—*To allay hunger.*—Take a pound of beef, and broil it carefully over a proper fire. When ready, sit down and eat it with salt, mustard, pepper, if you choose, and bread. This food is savoury, nourishing and effective in allaying hunger.

Edinburgh Weekly Review.

American Enterprize.—About *two hundred islands* have been discovered by the navigators of Nantucket, in the South Seas and Southern Pacific Ocean which are *not laid down on any map or chart, either in Europe or America.* Many of those islands contain inhabitants, who had never seen a white man, till they saw our fellow-citizens of Nantucket.

[*Salem Gazette.*

Religious.

HEAVEN.

"Sweet are my thoughts, and soft my cares,
When this celestial frame I feel;
In all my hopes, in all my tears,
There's something kind, and pleasing still."

To the Christian, how unspeakably sweet it is to meditate on Heaven, and to think of resting in Heaven with God to all eternity. To think of leaving all the cares, and perplexities, and sorrows of this world, and especially of leaving these corrupt bodies of sin, and all that makes us uncomfortable, and unhappy, and unholy. To think that instead of having our ears grated by profane swearing, and filthy communications, we shall hear the sweet harps of angels, and the grateful songs of all the redeemed. That for our company, instead of noisy, hardened sinners, we shall have Cherubim, and Seraphim, and the spirits of all the just made perfect. That instead of hearing of toil, and sorrow, and disappointments—our weary souls shall rest—we shall have access to the Tree of life, and be filled with all the fulness of God. That instead of having pained heads, and bodies exposed to wasting disease, we shall no longer say "I am sick," for "there shall be no more pain there"—but we shall rest upon the bosom of Him, "who from everlasting" was the sinner's friend and behold his glory with "pure immortal eyes"—That we shall there have all our doubts removed, and all our infirmities made whole. That from Heaven, every ransomed sinner will look backward upon the path through which God has led him in this world—and joyfully exclaim—

Thy dealings, Oh my God, were right,
Thy wisdom chose the thorny road,
As better fitted in thy sight,
To lead my wayward soul to God.

How sweet too, it is to reflect that in Heaven the character of God—and his government—and all his perfections will appear perfectly lovely—and that it will be amongst the sweetest of our joys to know that we are to remain under the government, and at the disposal of this God to all eternity, to be with him where he is, to be filled with his fulness, and to behold his glory. Yes, fellow christians, by whatever name we may be designated on earth, if we but bear the impress of that heavenly seal—our garments shall eventually be purified by atoning mercy. Each raging tempest, and each succeeding wave, shall waft us but nearer to the port of peace. Our anchor is cast within the vail, and our fastings are forever sure. Our treasure, too! Oh, our treasure, it is hid with Christ in God, and no unhallowed hand can reach it there—even "an exceeding, and an eternal weight of Glory, laid up in heaven."—*Saco Pal.*